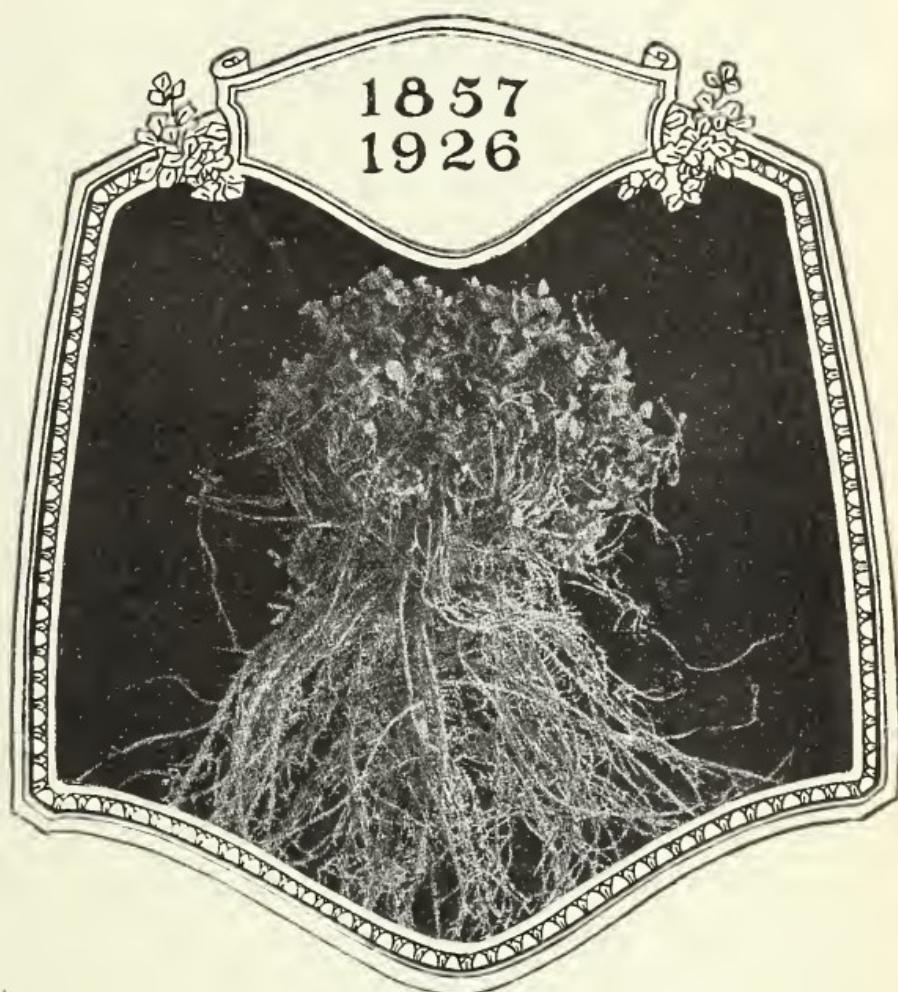


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Lyman's GRIMM ALFALFA



The greatest combination forage crop and soil builder ever developed!

A. B. LYMAN
INTRODUCER
Excelsior, Minnesota
The Home of GRIMM Alfalfa

Why Grimm Alfalfa EXCELS

Grimm Alfalfa is the hardiest variety on the market (see Government Bulletin No. 209, Bureau of Plant Industry—Page 21).

Its deep, branching roots—often reaching twenty feet in length—make Grimm practically immune to cold and drouth.

Its roots produce more humus and nitrogen than any other legume, thus enriching the soil liberally for future grain crops.

Grimm Alfalfa matures earlier than any other variety, producing three to four crops annually.

It is the cheapest protein feed obtainable.

It bears autumn pasturing without injury.

LYMAN'S Grimm Alfalfa has been acclimated to the Northwest's rigorous climate through 65 years of culture. It has been developed directly from the strain imported to Carver County, Minnesota, by Wendelin Grimm in 1857.

Since 1890 when Mr. Lyman discovered Grimm Alfalfa, his entire efforts have been centered upon cultivating this species to an unparalleled point of hardiness. In this he has succeeded. Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa is practically winter-proof, enduring year after year, with full, perfect yields. It is over 99% PURE by test. An affidavit of genuineness accompanies every order.



A. B. LYMAN

Mr. Lyman's Own Story

IN 1857, Wendelin Grimm, one of Carver County's early settlers, brought from Baden, Germany, fifteen pounds of alfalfa seed which he planted in Laketown township, Carver County, Minnesota.

My attention was first called to this alfalfa in 1880 at the home of Tobias Ottinger at Victoria, Minnesota, Mr. Ottinger telling of its superiority over red clover. Thereupon my father bought a few pounds of seed in Minneapolis. This was planted and made a perfect stand, only to winter-kill entirely the following winter.

Ten years later, while teaching school in Dahlgren township, Carver County, I found many farmers growing alfalfa. It was named "Ewiger Klee" or "Everlasting Clover", as the children called it. I took a sample of the hay home and my father again bought thirty pounds of seed in Minneapolis. This was planted in the spring of 1890 and made a perfect stand. Surviving the winter, which was one of good snow protection, the next summer our new alfalfa produced three heavy crops, but the second winter it killed out completely.

We then began to investigate, and to our surprise found that many of the Germans in Carver County still had a perfect stand. The successful growers were using neighborhood seed that traced to Grimm —the unsuccessful were using outside seed.

IT happened that in 1900 I met Professor W. M. Hays of the University Farm. I told him of our hardy alfalfa discovery, and he, accompanied by Professor Andrew Boss, drove thirty miles to investigate. They took three days and made a most careful analysis. Professor Hays remarked on this trip that he was satisfied that we now had an alfalfa for the east. Later he became assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, and largely through his influence the Department of Agricultural became interested. In 1903 he wrote Press Bulletin No. 20, in which this new alfalfa was named "Grimm".

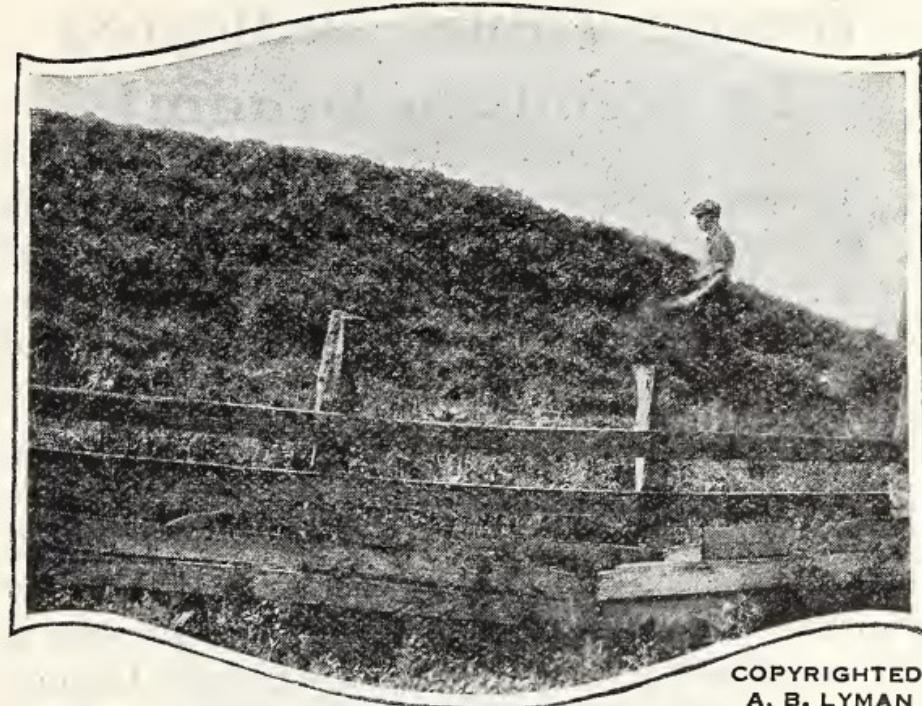
This variety is now widely known in all parts of the world, and is eagerly sought wherever a hardy species is needed. Grimm Alfalfa will not make as much growth the first summer as common alfalfa, and for that reason many think their stand is a failure, whereas it would be all right if allowed to stand another summer. It begins to grow earlier in the spring, but becomes dormant sooner in the fall. All Grimm Alfalfa shows blossoms variegated in color, but all variegated alfalfa is not Grimm.

The only safe guide in getting genuine Grimm seed, is a record that traces the stock back to Carver County, Minnesota.



MR. AND MRS. WENDELIN GRIMM

Little did Mr. Grimm realize that the 15 lb. sack of alfalfa seed which he brought from Germany would eventually mean millions of dollars to American agriculture.



COPYRIGHTED
A. B. LYMAN

A 1922 photograph of the original field planted to alfalfa by Wendelin Grimm in 1857. 65 years of steady growth.

Truly "Everlasting"

ON the farm of Ferdinand Thurk, Section 4, Laketown Township, Carver County, Minnesota, may be seen the oldest official stand of alfalfa in the United States—that planted by Wendelin Grimm in 1857.

Though in 65 years this field has never felt the plow, each spring brings forth a thick alfalfa growth from the seed originally planted by Mr. Grimm, and since known by his name. It is from this parent strain that A. B. Lyman has developed his hardy Grimm Alfalfa. Only such seed as can be traced directly to the Grimm plot can be termed GENUINE GRIMM.

In 1914, when Professor C. A. Zavitz of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and one of America's leading agriculturists, visited the original Grimm field, he exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I feel that I am standing on hallowed ground".

Bronze Tablet Dedicated To Wendelin Grimm!

SO vital to Northwest agriculture has Wendelin Grimm's alfalfa importation already proved itself, that on June 10, 1924, a bronze tablet commemorating Wendelin Grimm was unveiled with gala ceremony on the old Grimm Farm, now the Ferdinand Thurk Farm near Victoria, Minn.

Hundreds of Grimm Alfalfa enthusiasts, including the introducer, A. B. Lyman, and many of the Northwest's leading agriculturists, were present at the unveiling of this tribute to Wendelin Grimm.

In keeping with the permanence of Wendelin Grimm's achievement, the bronze tablet is placed in a massive rock at one corner of the farm. It bears these words: "Commemorating Wendelin Grimm, resident of Minnesota, 1857-1891, who originated Grimm Alfalfa on this farm. Erected June 1924, by the Grimm Alfalfa Growers."



A 36 YEAR OLD GRIMM ALFALFA PLANT—
A CARVER COUNTY SAMPLE

Note the sturdy, spreading root system—the secret of Grimm Alfalfa's resistance to severe freezes and drouth.



Common

Grimm

Photograph shows Prof. F. C. Smith of the State College, New York, holding a bundle of Common Alfalfa and Lyman's Grimm taken from equal areas in adjoining plats.

From United States Government Bulletin No. 209, Page 21, by Charles J. Brand, Bureau Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.:

"Recognition of the superiority of the Grimm variety over ordinary alfalfa by Mr. Lyman and through him by Prof. Hayes of the Minnesota Station, marked a third era in the evolution of alfalfa culture in the Northwest. The Grimm Alfalfa is much hardier than the ordinary kinds obtained from Kansas, Utah and elsewhere, and there is even strong reason to believe that it is the hardiest known form of the cultivated plant. It not only endures extremely low temperatures with or without snow and other adverse conditions, but it can be cut with greater safety in the late fall and will bear more abuse in the way of pasturage than any other plant that has been compared with it until this time. There is some disagreement among investigators as to how Grimm Alfalfa obtained its hardiness, but there is no difference of opinion that it is hardy."

Buy Only Pure, PEDIGREED SEED!

To no species of farm seed could the term "GENUINE" be applied with greater importance than to Grimm Alfalfa. The success or failure of the Northwest's alfalfa crop depends upon its degree of resistance to severe drouths and severe winters. The very fact that Grimm Alfalfa has proved its remarkable resistance to rugged climate conditions, has invited the frequent sale of adulterated Grimm by unscrupulous seedsmen. It is doubly important therefore, that you obtain your Grimm Seed from a reliable source. KNOW that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, developed from the original Wendelin Grimm plot in Carver County, Minnesota!

Buy Direct From THE INTRODUCER!

Remember that Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa has been acclimated to Northwest temperature extremes since 1857. Through constant selection it has become the hardiest alfalfa variety known—practically drouth and freeze-proof.

Every pound of Lyman's Grimm is guaranteed over 99% pure by test. And to assure maximum germination all of Lyman's Grimm Seed is scarified. Only a thin seeding is necessary for a thick, uniform crop.

Endures for Years!

Heavy-yielding fields a quarter century old are a common thing for Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa. From early spring to late fall, this sturdy variety keeps growing, producing three to four liberal crops annually. When common varieties are but half matured, Lyman's Grimm is ready for the first cutting.

The Cheapest of PROTEIN PRODUCERS

Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa is the most valuable, yet the cheapest protein producer you can raise. A field of Lyman's Genuine Grimm on your farm means freedom from the purchase of bran and other expensive protein concentrates. It means protein in the succulent form best suited to your cows, hogs and other stock. Hog raisers are cutting feeding costs in two by turning their swine into the alfalfa field.

A single ton of Grimm Alfalfa hay is equal to a ton of bran in protein content. RAISE YOUR OWN PROTEIN! Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa produces year after year without replanting.

Enriches the Soil for Future Grain Crops

More than a forage crop, Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa is a soil builder without rival. Most grain crops deplete the soil in nitrogen, but the bacteria-forming nodules on the roots of Grimm Alfalfa absorb the nitrogen from the air, enriching the soil with this most vital element.



Lyman's Grimm 1½ Tons

Common Alfalfa ¼ Ton

SCENE ON FARM OF JOHN A. NEWMAN, CULVER, INDIANA

This photograph was sent by Mr. V. V. Clarke, County Agricultural Agent, Plymouth, Ind. Mr. Clarke has great faith in Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa.

The deep roots of Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa—sometimes reaching a depth of 30 feet, add more humus to the soil than any other legume. You can double and triple your grain yields by planting on alfalfa sod.

Why Not Nitrate Plants on Every Farm?

(*Extract from B. Byron Bobb's Address Before the Tri-State Convention in 1918*)

The world considered it a great achievement when a few years ago Germany, cut off from her nitrate supplies in Chili, devised a manufacturing plant that distilled nitrates from the nitrogen of the air. But I tell you it will be a far greater achievement when every American farmer installs upon his farm a billion of nitrate manufacturing plants—alfalfa plants—transforming from that inexhaustible supply of 45,000 tons of nitrogen above every acre an abundant and priceless fertilizer without one cent of cost. I want to give in this connection the results or effect upon the land of alfalfa growing from two viewpoints. First is the data obtained by a most painstaking investigator and authority on alfalfa—L. R. Waldron. He says that every ton of alfalfa grown on an acre if returned direct or in manure will put into that acre an amount of humus and of nitrogen equal to the amount of humus and nitrogen that a 35-bushel wheat crop, or a 50-bushel corn crop, or a 60-bushel oat crop will remove.

“Alfalfa Works for Nothing and Pays for the Privilege”

The results obtained by a practical farmer, Herman Nelson, who lives near Williston, N. D., are well worthy of comment. He planted corn on deeply plowed alfalfa sod and obtained a yield of 68 bushels of Northwestern Dent corn to the acre, or about three times the yield of adjacent fields not on alfalfa sod. Sowing Macaroni wheat the following spring in the corn stubble, he threshed out 42 bushels to the acre when the average yield from other fields in that vicinity was but 16 bushels. And the third year 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre was the reward over and above the normal production of 50 or 60 bushels. In these three years Mr. Nelson grew on alfalfa sod as much corn, as much wheat, as many potatoes as ordinarily grow in nine years on ordinary soil. One plowing against three; one seeding against three; one harvest against three; and six years “to boot” in which to again grow alfalfa. It is plain, as some one has said, “Alfalfa works for nothing and pays for the privilege.”



Mr. Lyman taking a final look at the plump seed pods before the thresher arrives

Big Market for Seed!

In addition to obtaining a generous hay yield, many Northwest farmers in the more sandy districts and in regions where rainfall is light, are producing substantial Grimm Seed crops. To stimulate Grimm Seed production, several Northwest states have already formed a Grimm Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association.

If your locality permits of raising Grimm Alfalfa for seed, it will pay you to do it, and to join your state's Grimm Seed Association. The ultimate aim of these Associations is to make Grimm Alfalfa the Northwest's leading forage crop.

There is always a market for Genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed. But get the proper start—*insist upon Lyman's for foundation stock!*

The Real Test!

June 23, 1924

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

As to the Lyman Grimm Alfalfa, will say it is the finest I ever saw. We had a severe winter; 22 degrees below zero is very unusual here; yet this alfalfa stood the test. In fact the deep freezing did not hurt it at all. My neighbor sowed the common alfalfa last August and got a fine stand, but when spring came he had none at all. I absolutely refuse to sow any other kind but Grimm's.

A. W. Stewart,
Hannibal, Mo.

* * * * *

June 14, 1924

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

My Grimm is the only field of alfalfa in this vicinity that was not winter-killed. All my common alfalfa is killed—also that of my neighbors. I will never sow anything but Grimm again.

H. D. Long,
Quaker City, Ohio.

* * * * *

Dec. 12, 1922

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

I have sown the Grimm Alfalfa Seed that I bought from you at different times on different kinds of soil, and in any test that I have made, there was success beyond my expectations. The Grimm plant has a stronger life, is more fluffy, and has more feeding value than the ordinary kind. I needed the hay for my sheep, so have only raised seed once, and that was A No. 1. The first I seeded has stood the test of irrigation, and is more vigorous than ever after 10 years of cutting 3 times a year.

W. H. Albright,
Rosebud, Mont.

* * * * *

June 11, 1924

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

In August 1922, I seeded about four acres of your Grimm Seed, and last year I cut it four times, getting 12 or 14 tons of good hay. I did not intend cutting it the fourth time, but as it made quite a growth and I was short of hay, I cut about a ton and a half of fine hay. I was uneasy about it for fear it might not stand the winter, cutting it so late; but it seems better this year than last.

L. A. Whitacre,
West Liberty, Ia.

L Y M A N ' S G R I M M A L F A L F A

Oct. 18, 1922

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

The alfalfa seed I bought from you proved to be the dandiest patch of alfalfa I have ever seen. You may book me for 100 lbs. of Grimm Alfalfa Seed for next spring.

Wm. Anderson,
Goodland, Minn.

* * * * *

Apr. 7, 1924

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

I bought 90 lbs. of Certified Grimm Seed from you in 1920, sowed five acres with it and secured the best of results. I feel safe in saying that Grimm Alfalfa brings double the returns possible from common strains of alfalfa. First, it is a much hardier strain, easily resisting the winters; secondly, it yields a much heavier hay crop; thirdly, it produces a very much heavier seed yield.

I shall sow nothing but Genuine Grimm.

Edw. G. Race,
Winneconne, Wis.

Alfalfa Raising Not Difficult

One of the most important factors in getting alfalfa started properly is a firm seed bed. Fall plowing of the heavy soils is of particular benefit to alfalfa in that it gives the seed-bed time to settle and become sufficiently firm.

We cannot possibly go into detail in this small booklet on the processes of seeding, liming, cultivation and harvesting. After you have your seed, and have thoroughly acquainted yourself with the soil conditions in your locality, we suggest that you be guided by the simple, accurate principles set forth by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its various bulletins. Write the Dept. at Washington, D. C., for the best bulletin on alfalfa growing for your region; also write to your State Farm School, your State Experiment Station and your County Agent. You will receive all the information necessary to successful alfalfa growing.

A bulletin unfolding a wealth of practical information to the alfalfa grower is the Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual devoted to Legumes—Number 35, 1922. Address Division of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Enclose 5c for postage.

We Recommend NITRAGIN for Inoculating



For heavier yields, earlier maturity and increased protein content, we recommend the inoculation of your Grimm Seed with NITRAGEN, "the original soil inoculator." For 28 years the standard inoculator. Endorsed by leading agriculturists.

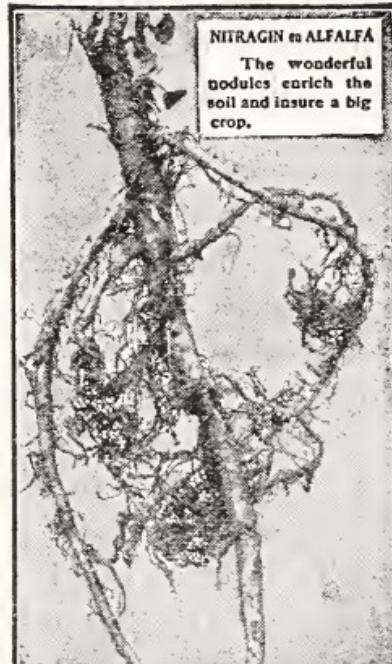
Alfalfa and other legumes not only use the nitrogen in the soil to aid their growth, but the bacteria-forming nodules on their roots have the capacity to draw nitrogen from the air. Logically then, the more bacteria-forming nodules on the roots, the more vigorous the plant growth and the more fertile the soil.

NITRAGIN PRICES:

1/4 bu size inoculates 15 lbs seed (Ship wt. 4 oz.) ..	\$.40
1/2 bu size inoculates 30 lbs seed (ship wet. 6 oz.) ..	.60
1 bu size inoculates 60 lbs seed (ship wt. 10 oz.) ..	1.00
5 bu size inoculates 300 lbs seed (ship wt. 3 lbs.) ..	4.75

Garden size, peas, sweet peas, beans, lima beans.

When ordering always name the crop you want it for.



We have Nitrogen for alfalfa, soy beans, clovers, field peas, vetch, cow peas and ALL legumes. Be sure and name the crop you wish to inoculate.

Order from
A. B. LYMAN
Distributor,
Excelsior, Minn.



From _____

A. B. LYMAN, Introducer

Grimm's Hardy Alfalfa

Excelsior, Minnesota

ORDER FORM

Date.....

A. B. LYMAN
Alfalfadale Farm
Excelsior, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Please enter my order for Lyman's GRIMM ALFALFA as follows:

QUANTITY	ITEM WANTED	@	TOTAL

Shipped according to the following directions:

NAME _____

PUT SPECIAL P. O. OR
EXPRESS DIRECTIONS HERE

TOWN

TOWN

STATE

STATE

Amount Enclosed \$

DRAFT
CHECK
MONEY ORDER

Dear Mr. Lyman:

Below are the names of some friends of mine who should know more about your Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa. Please send them samples and catalogs. This places them under no obligation.

Please use other side of this sheet too.

HERE ARE SOME MORE NAMES

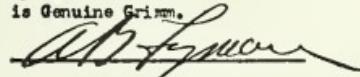
Certificate of Genuineness With Every Order of LYMAN'S GRIMM

No alfalfa is true Grimm if its history cannot be traced to Carver County, Minnesota. We furnish each of our customers with an affidavit (facsimile copy below) certifying that the seed supplied is true Grimm. All of our Grimm Alfalfa Seed is directly traceable through our books to the original Grimm plot, which is but a few miles from Alfalfadale Farm.

We want you to test Lyman's Genuine Grimm Seed for yourself. Upon request we shall gladly send you and any of your interested friends, a free sample of this hardiest of alfalfas.

Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa Seed shows a purity test of over 99%. If you find that it contains dodder, quack grass, Canada thistles, sow thistles, or any other dangerous weed seeds, you can return it at our expense and we shall cheerfully refund your money.

This is to certify that on the 29th day of November 1918, I sold John Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. --- Fifty ----- pounds of Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa Seed. I hereby certify that the above mentioned seed is Genuine Grimm.



Subscribed and sworn before me this day 29th of November 1918, at Excelsior, Minn.



Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.
My Commission expires March 1st, 1933.

Safe Shipment!

We ship in sealed sacks and guarantee safe delivery either by express or parcel post. Bear in mind that express companies allow low rates on seed. The parcel post weight limit to any point in the United States is 70 pounds.

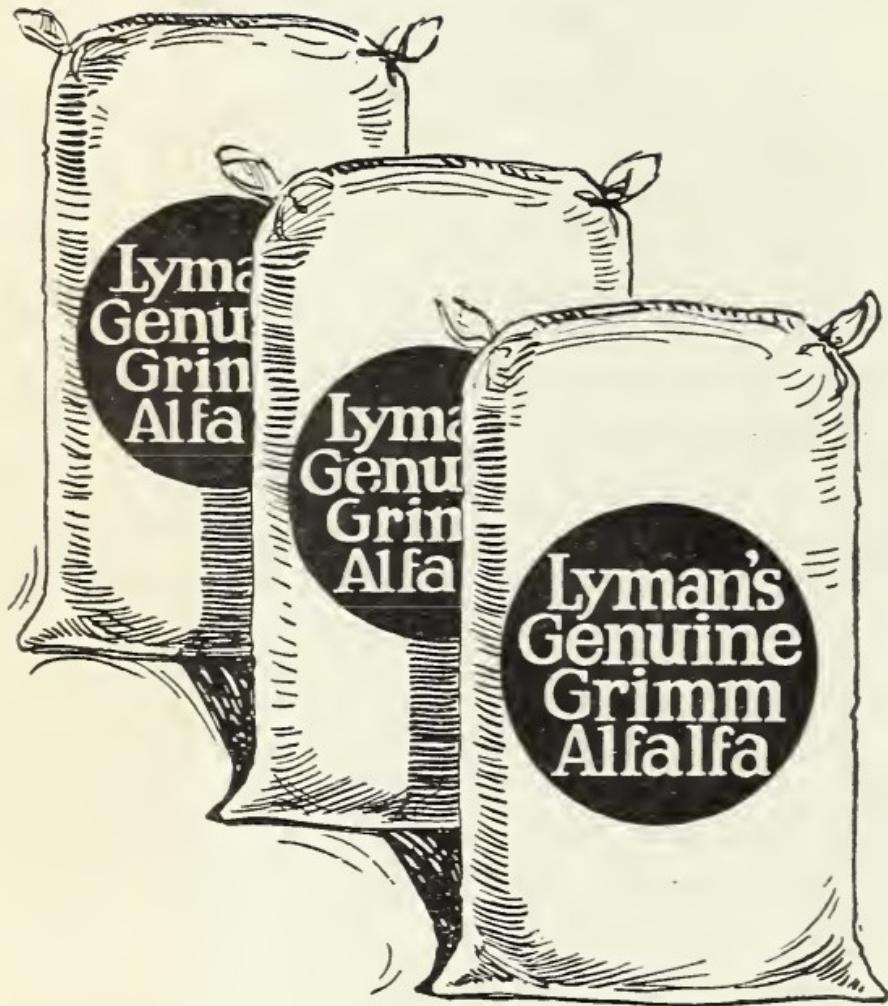
A. B. LYMAN

ALFALFADALE FARM

EXCELSIOR, MINN.

Two and one-half miles south of Excelsior

References: *The Union Investment Co., Minneapolis, the Minnetonka State Bank, Excelsior, Minn.*



Price per pound 45c

The LYMAN Seal
Is Your Guarantee
of PURE SEED